FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1848. [NO. 1606.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. D. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Weeding Hoes and Blacksmith's Tools.

A NEW and very desirable assortment, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

Carriage Springs and Axles,

Of the most approved make, and of almost every size, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

Just Received. A fresh supply of finer extract TURPENTINE AXES.
COOK & TAYLOR.
March 7, 1848. 5-4w

LOTS AT AUCTION.

9 LOTS lying East of the M. E. Church, each fronting 25 feet on Bow or Baggess streets and running back from 75 to 100 feet, are offered for sale. It not disposed of before SATURDAY the 18th inst, they will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on that day, at the Market House at 12 o'clock. Those wishing to purchase, can make application to the subscribers.
A. W. STEEL,
E. J. LILLY.
March 6, 1848. 5-2w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

HDS and Tierces, of superior quality, and in nice order, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 remnant gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Mauldsby is hereby, and hereon this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULDSBY.
Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

New York, February 1st, 1848.

ROSENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to No. 57 Maiden Lane, near William street, NEW YORK, where they respectfully call the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. 5-6t

DAVIDSON, SAMUELS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, and Consumption.

DR HALL, No. 127 Canal street, New Orleans. On the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. On Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Consumption, Spasmodic Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Scrofula, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the Throat and Lungs. On the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, symptoms, and cure of Spasmodic Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Scrofula, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the Throat and Lungs. On Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Consumption, Spasmodic Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Scrofula, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the Throat and Lungs. On the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, symptoms, and cure of Spasmodic Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Scrofula, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the Throat and Lungs. On Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Consumption, Spasmodic Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Scrofula, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents. 224 pp. 8 Nos. 1847, with engravings.
For sale by E. J. HALE
Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. 5tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrups, Tonic and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring my wife ELIZABETH, otherwise the law will be enforced. I also forewarn all persons from trading with her, or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
MALCOM McRAINEY.
Robeson county, March 6, 1848. 5-2wpd

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.
Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom also, on application, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.
By order of the Board.
C. D. EVANS,
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.
Feb. 14, 1848 3-tIA

Money Wanted.—All those indebted to the Subscriber by note or account, especially those who have suffered their accounts or notes to remain unpaid for more than 12 months, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given.
GEO. W. McDONALD.
Feb'y 28, 1848. 4-3w

HORSES AND MULE.

THREE HORSES AND ONE MULE for Sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb'y 29, 1848. 4-4w

M. & J. M. ROWE,
BROOM & WOODEN WARE STORE,
No. 63 North Third Street,
One door above Arch, East side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Willow and French Baskets, Shoe and Wall Brushes.

☞ Goods packed in the best order for transportation.
MANLY ROWE.] [JOHN M. ROWE.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!!!
Steam Refined
SUGAR CANDIES,
12½ Cents per Pound—Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES pleasure in informing the public, that he continues to sell his very superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.
He also offers all kinds of goods in the CONFECTIONARY and FRUIT line at corresponding low prices,—as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call, or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the Number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
Feb'y 21, 1848 4-5w

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.
☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 19, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.
Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.
W. D. KRIDER &
P. MALLETT & NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
R. Kennington, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bowman & Halsted,
J. G. Dorsey & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 11-3m

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travelers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

New York Advertisement.
SPRING GOODS.
Burt Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED from their former Stand in Pearl street to
No. 58 Broad st., New York.
And are now prepared to exhibit a large assortment of "New England," "Jersey," "New York City made," and French
BOOTS & SHOES
Of our own, and other celebrated manufacturers, comprising all kinds of coarse work, and fine city made styles of Goods. Among the Ladies' Shoes, may be found
A LA MODE—JENNY LIND.
Manhattan, Polka, Knickerbockers, Buskins and Ties. These are all new styles, and an excellent variety of colors. We are also manufacturing the various styles of the
CONGRESS GAITERS,
Which are so much admired, and are so convenient. We have all of the different kinds of Ladies' Cloth Shoes, suited to the Spring Sales.
We have just received
380 cases men's calf and sewed Boots,
500 " " kip and thick ditto,
100 " " fine imitation stitch Boots,
120 " " thick and kip Brogans,
38 " Boys' and Youths' Brogans,
25 " Women's Slippers,
40 " " Peg Boots and Buskins,
12 " " Common Gaiters.
A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, to which we respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants.
Feb. 11, 1848. 3-4w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

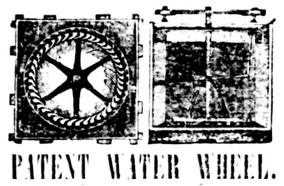
THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions, all other charges to be made to shippers.
The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent on freight up the River.
Passage as low as $3.
Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848 1600-tf

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending, and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct Acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved, upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gates for the small Wheels, are all of iron, and fitted at the step; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.
The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.
As regards the utility of the Wheels I refer to the certificates attached. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va., or my Agent, Mr. A. P. HURT, Fayetteville, N. C, who will attend to all orders with despatch.
URIAH WELLS.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.
Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn*. During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.
Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, 22d Dec., 1847.
This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 90 Looms, with all the other machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.
WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Sup't Battersea Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1847.
This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.
GEO. McNEILL.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Sup't'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:
The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.
Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatting Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.
URIAH WELLS.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for Uriah Wells, is located in Fayetteville. He will attend promptly to all orders he may be favored with, and would be pleased to give any information relative to his Agency that may be desired.
A. P. HURT.
January 18, 1848. 160-tf

The public are cautioned against infringing on the said Patent

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REMOVED.—E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON have removed to the new brick Store, north-east Market Square, known as the Shackelford corner, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
Feb. 15, 1848. 2-1m

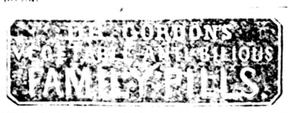
REMOVED.

W. M. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, in the Hybart buildings, one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.
Feby 5, 1848. 1601-tf

UMBRELLAS,
Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
No. 104 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of extensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.
☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA,
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-7w

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.



FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.
Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.
Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.
☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or* 25,000 *Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.
☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.
By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.
☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."
Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."
For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.
Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.
☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10 76-eowly

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

FOR SALE,
100,000 WELL burnt Bricks, extra size, now ready for delivery. Apply to
WM. G. MATTHEWS.
Feb'y 5. 1601-6w

POETRY.

FROM GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

YEARS AGO.

Written expressly for Mrs. C. E. Horn.

On the banks of that sweet river
Where the water-lilies grow,
Breathed the fairest flower that ever
Bloomed and faded years ago.

How we met and loved and parted,
None on earth can ever know,
None how pure and gentle-hearted
Beamed the mourned one years ago.

Like the stream with lilies laden,
Will life's future current flow,
Till in heaven I meet the maiden
Fondly cherished years ago.

Hearts that truly love forget not—
They're the same in weal or woe—
And that star of memory set not
In the grave of years ago.

G. P. M.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH;
OR,
HOW THE SCHOOLMASTER MARRIED A FORTUNE.

BY MAJOR JOS. JONES, OF PINEVILLE.

It's about ten years ago sense the incident what I'm gwine to tell tuck place. It caused a great sensation in Pineville at the time, and had the effect to make fellers monstrous careful how they runaway with other people's daughters without their consent ever sense.

Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle was the bominablest man after rich galls that ever was. He hadn't been keepin school in Pineville more'n six months, before he had found out every gall in the settlement whose father had twenty niggers, and had courted all of 'em within a day's ride. He was rather old to be peplar with the galls, and somehow they didn't like his ways, and the way they did bluff him off was enough to discourage anybody but a Yankee schoolmaster what wanted to git married, and hadn't many years of grace left. But it didn't seem to make no sort of difference to him. He undertook 'em by the job.—He was bound to have a rich wife out of some of 'em, and if he failed in one case, it only made him more perseverin in the next. His motto was—"never say die!"

Betty Darling, as they used to call her—old Mr. Darling's daughter, what used to live out on the Runs—was about the torn downest mischief of a gall in all Georgia. Betty was rich and handsome and smart, and had more admirers than she could shake a stick at, but she was sich a tormentin little coquet that the boys was all afraid to court her in down right earnest. When Mr. Doolittle found her out, he went rite at her like a house-a-fire.—She was jest the gall for him, and he was termined to have her at the risk of his life.

Well, he laid siege to old Mr. Darling's house day and night, and when he couldn't leave his school to go and see her, he rit letters to her that was enuff to throw any other gall but Betty Darling into a fit of the highstericks to read 'em. Jest as everybody expected, after encouragin him jest enuff to make the feller believe he had the thing ded, she kicked him flat. But, shaw! he was perfectly used to that, and he was too much of a filosofer to be discouraged by sich a rebuff, when the game was worth pursuin.

He didn't lose a minnit's time, but jest brushed up and went rite at her agin.—Everybody was perfectly surprised to see him gwine back to old Mr. Darling's, after the way he had been treated by Betty, but they was a good deal more surprised, and the boys was terribly alarmed in about a month, at the headway he seemed to be makin in his suit. All at once, Miss Betty's conduct seemed to change towards him, and though her father and mother was terribly opposed to the match, anybody could see that she was beginnin to like the schoolmaster very well.

Things went on in this way for a while, til bimeby old Mr. Darling begun to git so uneasy about it, that he told Mr. Doolittle one day, that he musn't come to his house no more; and that if he ketcht him sendin any more love letters and kiss verses to his daughter by his nigger galls, he'd make ore of his boys give him a alfired cowhidin.

But Mr. Doolittle didn't care for that neither. He could see Miss Betty when she come a shoppin in the stores in town, and ther was more'n one way to git a letter to her. What did he care for old Darling? His daughter was hed and hart in love with him too, if she was opposed by her parents. And as for the property, he was certain to git that when once he married the gall.

On Saturday when ther was no school, Mr. Doolittle went to old Squire Rogers, and told him he must be reddy to marry a couple that night, at exactly ten o'clock.

"Mum," ses he, "you musn't say a word to nobody, Squire. The license is all ready, and the party wants to be very private."

Mr. Doolittle had arranged the whole bisness in first rate order. Miss Betty was to meet him at the eend of her father's lane, disguised in a ridin dress borrowed for the occasion, when he was to take her in a close one horse barouche and "fly with her on the wings of love," as he sed he would, to the Squire's office, whar they was to be united in the bands of wedlock before anybody in the village know'd anything about it. He had made arrangements at the Hotel for a room, which he seed fixed up himself for the auspicious occasion, and he had writ a letter to a friend of his down in Augusty to be thar the next week, to take charge of his school, as he thought it mought be necessary for him to keep out of the way of Old Darling for a few weeks, til the old feller could have time to come to.

All day Mr. Doolittle was bustlin about as if he wasn't certain which eend he stood on, while the sunshine of his heart beamed from his taller colored face in a way to let every body know something extraordinary was gwine to happen.

Jest after dark he mought been seen drivin out by himself in a barouche towards old Mr. Darling's. Everybody 'spected something, and all hands was on the look out. It was plain to see Squire Rogers' importance was swelled up considerable with something, but nobody couldn't git a word out of him.

Mr. Doolittle didn't spare the lash after he got out of sight of town, and with strain in eyes and palpitatin hart, he soon reached the place appinted to meet the object of his consumin affections.

Was she thar? No! Yes! Is it? Yes, thar she is!—the dear creature. The skirt of her nankeen ridin dress, what sets close to her angelic form, flutterin in the breeze. She stands timidly crouchin in the corner of the fence holdin her vale close over her lovely face, tremblin in every jint for fear she mought be discovered and tore away from the arms of her devoted Ebenezer!

"Dearest angel!" ses he, in a low voice.

"Oh, Ebenezer!" and she kind o' fell in his arms.

"Compose yourself, my love."

"Oh, if father shoudd ——"

"Don't fear, dearest creature. My arm shall protect you agin the world."

And then he was jest gwine to pull away her vale to kiss her.——

"Oh!" ses she, "didn't I hear somebody comin?"

"Eh?" ses he, lookin round. "Let's git in, my dear."

And with that he helped her into the barouche, and contented himself with imprintin a burnin kiss that almost singed the kid glove on her dear little hand, as he closed the door. Then jumpin on the front seat, he drove as fast as he could to town, encouragin her all the way, and swarin to her how he would love her and make her happy, and tellin her how her father and mother would forgive her and think jest as much of her as ever.

Pore gall! she was so terribly agitated that she couldn't do nothin but sob and cry, which made Mr. Doolittle love her more and sware the harder.

When they got to the Squire's office, and the boys that was on the watch seed him help her out of the barouche, evrybody know'd her at once, in spite of her disguise, and sich another excitement was never seed in Pineville. Sum of the fellers was half out of ther senses, and it was necessary to hurry the ceremony over as quick as possible for fear of bein interropted by the row that was evidently brain.

"Be quick, Squire," ses Doolittle, handin out the license, and shakin like he had a ager, "for Miss Darling is very much agitated."

The Squire hardly waited to wipe his spectacles, and didn't take time to enjoy himself in readin the ceremony slow, and puttin the dimi-semi quivers in his voice like he always did. The noise was getin louder and louder out of doors, and sumbody was knockin to get in.

"Oh!" ses Betty, leanin on Mr. Doolittle's arm for support.

"Go on," ses Doolittle, pressin her to his side, his eyes on the Squire, and his face as white as a sheet.

"Open the door, Rogers," ses a hoarse voice outside.

But the Squire didn't hear nothin til he pronounced the last words of the ceremony, and Ebenezer Doolittle and Elizabeth Darling was pronounced man and wife.

Jest then the door opened. In rushed old Mr. Darling, and Bill, and Sam Darling, followed by a whole heap of fellers.

The bride screamed and fell into the arms of the triumphant Doolittle.

"Take hold of her!" ses old Darling, flourishin his cane over his hed. "Take hold of the buzzy!"

"Stand off!" ses Doolittle, throwin himself in a real stage attitude, and supportin his faintin bride on one arm. "Stand off, old man! She is my lawful wife, and I claim the protection of the law."

"Knock him down!—take hold of him!" ses half a dozen; and Bill Darling grabbed the bridegroom by the neck, while Squire Rogers jumped up on the table and hollered out:

"I command the peace! I command the peace in the name of the State of Georgia!"

"She's my wife!—my lawful wife!" shouted Doolittle. "I call upon the law!"

Jest then, the bride got over her faintin fit and raised her droopin hed,—the vale fell off, and—oh, cruel fate! Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle stood petrified with horror, holding in his arms not Miss Betty but Miss Betty's waitin-maid, one of the blackest niggers in Georgia, who, at that interestin crisis, rolled her eyes upon him like two peeled onions, and throwin her arms around his neck, exclaimed—

"Dis is my dear husband what Miss Betty gin me her own self!"

Sich a shout as did foller!

"Go to the devil, you black ——" ses Doolittle, trying to pull away from her.

"Stick to him, Silla," ses the fellers, "he's yours according to law."

Old Squire Rogers looked like he'd married his last couple, pore old man, and hadn't a word to say for himself. The boys and the young Darlings like to laughed themselves to deth, while old Darling, who was mad as a hornit, was gwine to have Doolittle arrested for nigger stealing, right off.

Pore Doolittle! He made out, at last, to git lose from his wife, and to find the back door. He haint never been heard of in Pineville, from that day to this.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The treaty before the Senate does not please every body, if it does any body, in fact. However, it will go through the Senate. That body will recommend the President to accept its terms. He will do it. And, then, the Senate will ratify the act.

The Loco Foco Wilmot Provisoists will not apply the Proviso, or attempt it, as I learn. They think, as one of them informs me, that Mr. Polk wishes to have them do it, and so they will not! They have no idea of doing any thing that will give Mr. Polk pleasure!

Mr. Polk, I am informed by a Locofoco member of Congress, is a candidate for re-election, in right down good earnest, and is vain enough, like John Tyler, to absolutely believe that he can succeed! To a gentleman, who was urging him to it, a short time since, he replied, as my informant says, that it was true, what had been done could, he supposed, be done again! "*I did beat Mr. Clay,*" was his sage commentary, with a shrug of the left shoulder! He further said, as I am informed, that the Democratic party started out for Oregon and Texas only. But, said he, we have not only got them both, but you now see we have California! Another Locofoco member of Congress has thus delivered himself: Well, sirs, we are to be beaten, and who so fit for our candidate to be beat with, as James K. Polk! I am for running him!"

You will recollect that from the day of his inauguration, I have ever asserted, that Mr. Polk was making every thing bend to the accomplishment of a single end, to-wit: his re-election. So, what is now transpiring in the matter, is not at all new to POTOMAC.

GALLANTRY OF MR. CLAY.

It is doubtless known to our readers, that shortly before his departure from Washington, Mr. Clay attended a dinner party, with many other distinguished gentlemen of both political parties, at the President's House. The party is said to have been a very pleasant affair—the viands were choice, the wine was old and sparkling—good feeling abounded, and wit and lively repartee gave zest to the occasion, while Mrs. Polk, the winning and accomplished hostess, added the finishing grace of her excellent housewifery in the superior management of the feast. Mr. Clay was of course honored with a seat near the President's lady, where it became him to put in requisition those insinuating talents which he possesses in so eminent a degree, and which are irresistible even to his enemies. Mrs. Polk, with her usual frank and affable manner, was extremely courteous to her distinguished guest, on whose good opinion, as of all who share the hospitalities of the White House, she did not fail to win.

"Madam," said Mr. Clay, in that bland manner, peculiar to himself, "I must say that, in my travels, wherever I have been, in all companies, and among all parties, I have heard but one opinion of you. All agree in commending in the highest terms, your excellent administration of the domestic affairs of the White House. But," he continued, directing her attention to her husband, "as for that young gentleman, there, I cannot say as much. There is," said he, "some little difference of opinion in regard to the policy of his course."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Polk, "I am glad to hear that *my* administration is popular. And in return for your compliment, I will say that if the country should elect a Whig next fall, I know of no one whose elevation would please me more than that of HENRY CLAY."

"Thank you, thank you, Madam."

—"And I will assure you of one thing. If you do have occasion to occupy the White House on the Fourth of March next, it shall be surrendered to you in perfect order, from garret to cellar."

"I'm certain that ——"

But, the laugh that followed this pleasant repartee, which lost nothing from the manner nor the occasion of it, did not permit the guests at the lower end of the table to hear the rest of Mr. Clay's reply. Whether he was "certain that" he should be the tenant of the President's mansion, or whether he only said he was "certain that" whoever did occupy it would find it in good condition, like the result of the coming contest for the Presidency, remains a mystery.—*Western Continent.*

A correspondent of the Wheeling (Va.) Times gives that paper a statement of a female in that vicinity who, at the age of 18, married a widower, the father of *nineteen* children—at his death he left her the mother of *five* more. She afterwards married another widower having *eleven* children—at his death he left her mother of *two* more; and the day she became 49 years old, she married another widower having *eight* children, so that at 49 we find her mother and step mother of *forty-five* children, some of whom are grand fathers and grand mothers.

Good or bad fortune is just as it is felt. Masters in general appear no happier than their servants. We are not to look for contentment in palaces alone, but may as well find it in huts. A gentleman may be poor in the midst of plenty; but to be discontented with riches is accumulated poverty.

Preach and Practice.—A wine merchant advertises for a partner—a "teetotaller will be preferred.

America.—Young John Bull working with his coat off.

Monk.—A coward who wont fight.

FOURTH DESPATCH OF MAJOR DOWNING.

[PRIVATE.]

To James K. Polk, President of the United States, and nearly half of Mexico certain, with a pretty tolerable fair chance yet for the whole.

CITY OF MEXICO, DOUBTFUL TERRITORY, February 14, 1848.

DEAR COLONEL: If any body asks you that impudent question again, "What are we fightin for?" just tell him he's a goose, and don't know what he's talking about, for we *don't* fightin at all; we've got peace now, got an armistice, they call it; so there's no sense at all in their putting that question to you any more. We've got the opposition fairly on the hip upon that question, if no other; fairly gagged 'em; they can't say to you any longer now, "What are we fightin for?" This is some consolation for the shabby trick Trist has served us. That fellow has made a bargain with the Mexicans to stop the war, in spite of the orders you sent to him to come right home and let things alone. I felt uneasy about it when I see him hanging about here so long after he got his orders to come home, and I said to him, once or twice, "Mr. Trist, what's the reason you don't go off home and mind the President? This unlawful boldness of yourn is shameful."

"Why, Major," says he, "he that does his master's will, does *right*, whether he goes according to orders or not. The President sent me out here to make peace, and it's a wonder to me if I don't fix it yet, somehow or other, before I've done with it." And then he put his finger to the side of his nose and give me a sassy look, as much as to say, Major Downing, you better not try to be looking into diplomatic things that's too deep for you.

Says I, "Mr. Trist, I'm astonished at you; I thought you was a man of more judgment, and looked deeper into things. Don't you see what advantage it gives the President to let things now stand just as they be? He's offered peace to the Mexicans, and they have refused it. Therefore, the opposition at home can't cry out against him any more if he goes ahead with the war. He's shet their mouths up on that score. He's made the war popular, and can go into the Presidential campaign now with a good chance of being elected another term. And now if you go to dabblin in the business any more, I'm sure you'll do mischief. As things now stand, peace is the last thing in the world that the President wants. You've done your errand here and got your answer, and it's turned out just right; we can go on with our annexin all Mexico now, without such an everlasting growlin among the opposition at home, for we've offered the Mexicans peace, and they wouldn't take it. So you've nothin to do now but to be off home, for the war is just in the right shape as it is."

Well now, after all this plain advice—for I felt it to be my duty to be plain with him—he's still kept hanging about here, day after day and week after week, and the last I know we was took all aback by being told that Mr. Trist had made a treaty and General Scott was to order an armistice. I couldn't hardly believe my ears at first. I posted right off to General Scott to know what it all meant.

"General," says I, "are you going to order an armistice?"

"Yes, Major Downing," says he; "Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners have signed the preliminaries of a treaty, so of course we shall have an armistice."

"Well now, General," says I, "I don't think the President will thank you for that."

"Can't help that," says he, "I must obey the orders of the Government, thanks or no thanks. And when Mr. Trist was sent out here to make a treaty, I was directed, whenever the plan of a treaty should be signed on both sides, to order an armistice, and wait for the two Governments to ratify the treaty. Well, Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners have at last fixed up some kind of a bargain and signed it, and of course according to my orders we have nothing to do but to stand still and wait for the two Governments to clinch the nail."

"B-g-d," says I, "General, you know Mr. Trist has no right to make a treaty any more than I have, for the President has ordered him to come home; and if he has made a treaty, it's no better than a piece of black paper, and you shouldn't mind it."

"I don't know any thing about them matters," says he, "I can't go behind the curtain to inquire what little manœuvres are going on between the President and his Commissioner. Mr. Trist came out here with his regular commission to make a treaty. He has brought me a treaty, signed by himself and the Mexican Commissioners; and my orders are to cease hostilities. Of course we can do nothin else but halt and stack our arms."

"Well," says I, "General it aint right; it's bad business; it'll break up this grand annexin plan that was jest going on so nice that we might a got through with it in a year or two more; and then it will bother the President most to death about his election for the second term. That treaty must be stopped; it mustn't be sent home; and I'll go right off and see Mr. Trist about it."

So off I went and hunted up Mr. Trist, and had a talk with him. Says I, "Trist, how's this? They tell me you've been making a treaty with these Mexicans."

"Shouldn't wonder if I had," says he; "that's jest what I came out here for."

"Well, I must say, sir," says I, "I think this is a pretty piece of business. How do you dare to do such a thing? You know the President has ordered you home."

"Yes," says he, "and I mean to go home as soon as I get through the job he sent me to do."

"Well now," says I, "Trist, I claim to know what the President is about, and what he wants, and I'm his confidential friend and private embassador out here, and I shall take the liberty to interfere in this business. This highhanded doings of yourn must be nipt off in the bud. What sort of a bargain have you been making? Just let me look at the treaty."

"Can't do it," says he, "it's half way to Vera Cruz by this time; I sent it off yesterday."

"Blood and thunder!" says I, "then you have knocked the whole business in the head, sure enough. You've committed an outrageous crime, sir, and a great shame, and don't you know, sir, that great crimes deserve great punishments? I don't know what C. J. Polk will do, but I know what my friend *old* Hickory would do if he was alive; he would hang you right up to the first tree he would come at."

"What, hang me for doing jest what I was sent here to do?" says he. "For I've made jest such a bargain as the President told me to make; only a leetle better one."

"That's nothing here nor there," says I, "you know circumstances alters cases. And you know well enough, or you ought to have sense enough to know, that, as things now stand, the President don't want a treaty. Now, says I, Mr. Trist, answer me one plain question: Do you think you have any right at all to make a treaty after the President has ordered you home?"

"Well," says he, "I think circumstances alters cases too; and when the President ordered me home, I suppose he thought I couldn't get through the job he sent me to do. But I thought I could, and so I kept trying, and I've got through with it at last, and done the business all up according to my first orders; and I don't see why the President shouldn't be well satisfied."

"Well," says I, "what's the items of the bargain? What have you agreed upon?"

"Why," says he, "we have the whole of Texas clear to the Rio Grande; we have all of New Mexico, and all of Upper California. And we pay the Mexicans fifteen millions of dollars, and pay our own citizens five millions that the Mexicans owed them. And we stop firing, draw our charges from the guns that are loaded, and go home."

"Well, now," says I, "Trist, don't you think you are a pretty feller to make such a bargain as that at this time of day?—The President will be mortified to death about it. Here we've been fightin near about two years to make the Mexicans pay over that five millions of dollars they owed our people, and now you've agreed that we shall put our hands in our own pockets and pay it ourselves. The whole plan of the war has been carried on by the President upon the highest principles to go straight ahead and 'conquer a peace,' man-fashion; and now you've agreed to back out of the scrape, and *buy* a peace, and pay the money for it. You know very well the President has declared, time and again, that the war should go on till we got indemnity for the past and security for the future—them's his own words—and now you've agreed to settle up without getting one jot of either. For the past, we are at least a hundred millions of dollars out of pocket, besides losing ten or fifteen thousand men. As for the men, I spose you may say we can offset them against the Mexicans we have killed, and as we have killed more than they have, may be it foots up a little in our favor, and that's the only advantage you've secured. As for the hundred millions of dollars, we don't get a penny of it back. So all the indemnity you get for the past is a few thousand dead Mexicans—that is, as many as remains after subtracting what they've killed of us from what we've killed of them. But the cap-sheaf of your bargain is the 'security for the future.' The cities and towns and castles that we have got so hard to take, and have got our men into, and all so well secured, you now agree to give 'em all right up again to the enemy, and march our men off home with their fingers in their mouths; and that's our security for the future. As for the fifteen millions of dollars you agree to pay for New Mexico and California, you might just as well a thrown the money into the sea, for they was ours afore; they was already conquered and annexed, and was as much ours as if we had paid the money for 'em."

Here I turned on my heel and left him, for I was so disgusted at the conduct of the feller that I wouldn't have any more talk with him. And now, my dear Colonel, there is nothing for us to do but to look this business right in the face and make the best we can of it. If there was any way to keep the thing out of sight, it would be best for you to throw the treaty into the fire as soon as you get it, and send word on to General Scott to go ahead again. But that is impossible; it will be spread all over the country and known to every body. And I'm convinced it will be the best way for you to turn right about, make out to be glad of what can't be helped, and accept the treaty. The nomination for President is close at hand, and you must get ready to go into the election for your second term on what you've got, and make the best show you can with it. If you should reject the treaty the opposition would get the advantage of you again; they would then cry out that the Mexicans had asked for peace and *you had refused it*; and there would be no end to their growling about this oppressive war of invasion. But if you accept the treaty, it puts an end to their grumbling about the war.

To pacify our friends that are very eager for the whole of Mexico, you must tell 'em to look out and see how much we have already got; keep telling of 'em that half a loaf is better than no bread; tell 'em to keep quiet till after your next election is over, and may be you'll contrive some plan to be cutting into t'other half. Keep Mr. Ritchie blowing the organ, all weathers, to the tune of half of Mexico for a song. Tell the whole country, and brazen it out to every body, that you've made a great bargain, a capital bargain, much better than Jefferson made when he bought Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars; tell 'em for the same sum of money you have got a great deal more land, and more men on it. I'm satisfied this is the best ground to take; we must go for the treaty, and bitter pill as it is, we must swallow it as though we loved it. I spose it will have to go before the Senate, as the constitution now stands, (the constitution is very defective on that point, and ought to be mended, for it's dangerous trusting important matters to the Senate;) but you must drive your friends all up to vote for it; don't let it lie on no account; **don't let** 'em go to lingering it over and putting in amendments that will make the Mexicans so mad that they will kick it all over again. For that would put things into such a hurly-burly I'm afraid you would lose your election.

Ratify the treaty, and then gather up all the glory that's been made out of this war, twist into a sort of wreath around **your head, and march with a bold step** and a stiff upper lip right into the Presidential campaign, and I shouldn't wonder if you beat the whole bunch of all your enemies and all your friends. And if you went into your second term on the strength of half of Mexico, it would be a pretty good sign that you *might go into a third term on the strength of the whole of it.*

I remain your faithful friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.

The following is the correspondence between Generals Scott and Worth which led to the arrest of the latter and the suspension of the former:

MEXICO, November 13, 1847.

SIR: I learn with much astonishment that the prevailing opinion in this army points the imputation of "scandalous" conduct in the third and the invocation of "the great numbers" in the fourth paragraph of order No. 349, printed and issued on yesterday, to myself, as *one* of the officers alluded to. Although I cannot suppose those opinions to be correctly formed, nevertheless, regarding the high source from which such imputations flow, so seriously affecting the qualities as a gentleman, the character and usefulness as an officer, of him to whom they may be aimed, I feel it incumbent on me to ask, as I now do, most respectfully, of the frankness and justice of the General-in-chief, whether, in any sense or degree, he condescended to apply or designed to have applied the epithets contained in that order to myself; and, consequently, whether the general military opinion or sentiment in that matter has taken a right or intended direction.

I trust I shall be pardoned for pressing with urgency an early reply to this communication.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. J. WORTH, Brevet Major Gen.
Commanding First Division.

Capt. SCOTT, A. A. A. Adj. Gen., Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your communication, dated the 13th instant, relative to General Orders No. 349, and I am instructed by the General-in-chief to reply: "That the General Order No. 349 was, as it pretty clearly expressed on its face, meant to apply to a letter signed Leonidas, in a New Orleans newspaper, and to the summary of two letters given in the Washington Union, and copied into a Tampico paper, to the authors, aiders, and abettors of those letters, be they whom they may."

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Adj. Gen.

Brevet Maj. Gen. WORTH, U. S. A. commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION,
MEXICO, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter in reply, but not in answer to mine of yesterday's date, handed in this morning. The general order is too clearly expressed on its face to admit of any doubt of its application in regard to *persons*, the object of my letter, as I endeavored clearly to express, was to seek to know distinctly, and with a view to further measures to protect myself, if, as I supposed, I was *one* of the persons referred to. Regretting the necessity for intrusion, I am compelled again respectfully to submit an answer to that question. I ask this act of simple justice, which it is hoped will not be denied.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH, Brev. Maj. Gen.
Commanding 1st Division.

Capt. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Adj. Gen., Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, Nov. 14, 1847.

SIR: The General-in-chief desires me to reply to your note of this date, by saying that he cannot be more explicit than in his reply through me, already given. That he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and has no positive information to offer as to the authorship of the letters alluded to in General Orders No. 349. If he had, would, at random on the subject, he would immediately place under the parties in a general court martial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Adj. Gen.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. A., commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION,
MEXICO, November 14, 1847.

SIR: In the fourth or fourteenth and properly that I acknowledge your other No. 2 in answer to mine of this date, and in doing so, and in closing the correspondence with the headquarters of the army, I beg permission to say, and with respect, that I have received a categorical answer to the first and principal question which I have addressed to the General-in-chief, but, inasmuch as I know him to be deeply aggrieved at wrongful, I may say to be, by implication as I understand, through the proceedings, to the most flagrant, insubordination in the General-in-chief. The General-in-chief has passed upon, through you, that which he has nothing to do with, the suspicions of others, and that he has no positive information as to the authorship of the letters of Gen. Scott. But has not the accusation against the General-in-chief been preferred, and has he not been arraigned as to the authorship of the letters, and has he not been called upon to plead to the charges, whether designed or not, to be seen, an unequivocal public sentiment of the army of the occupation? There are always enough of that peculiar and pestilent species, who only exist upon the breath of authority, to catch up the whispered suggestions of envy and attest a whole military community. I do not deem it to be stuff of under the measure of such, not stricken down, in my advanced age, without an effort to convince my friends that I seek to wear honors not earned."

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General.

Capt. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Adj. Gen., Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, November 16, 1847.

SIR: From the arbitrary and illegal conduct—the manner and gross injustice practised by the general officer commanding in chief this army, Major General Winfield Scott, I appeal, as is my right and privilege, to the constitutional commander-in-chief, the President of the United States.

I accuse Major General Winfield Scott of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He has availed himself of his position to publish, by his authority, to the army which he commands, and of the influence of his station to give the highest effect to an order, bearing date November 12, 1847, and numbered 349, official printed copy herewith, calculated and designed to cast odium and disgrace upon Brevet Major General Worth, to bring that general officer into disrepute with the army, and to lessen if not destroy his just influence and proper authority with those officers and soldiers over whom he is placed in command. That he has, without inquiry or investigation, in the said order, published to the army and to the world, falsely charged Brevet Major General Worth with having written, or connived at the writing, a certain letter, published in the United States, and to which he has been pleased to apply the epithets of "scandalous, malignant," &c. That he has made these statements to the world, giving to them the sanction of his high authority and the influence of his position, whilst he has acknowledged that he had no information as to the authorship of the letter in question; and, when respectfully and properly addressed upon the subject by the undersigned appellant he has declined to reply whether or not he intended to impute to Brevet Major General Worth conduct which he has characterized as "scandalous, malignant," &c. Be pleased to refer to correspondence herewith, marked from A to E.

I do not urge present action on these accusations, because of the inconvenience of the service in withdrawing many officers from their duties; but I do humbly and respectfully invoke the President's examination into the case, and such notice thereof and protection from the arbitrary conduct of said General as he may deem suitable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington.

Endorsement on the preceding letter, dated Nov. 16, 1847.

"This paper was prepared on the day of its date, but transmission delayed in the hope, not realized, that mature reflection would suggest an act of justice.

W. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO,
November 25, 1847.

SIR: Your letter to me of the 24th instant, covering a communication from you to the Secretary of War, dated eight days before, professing to be an appeal against General Orders No. 349, issued from this office, has been received, and this morning read by the General-in-chief.

For the studied contempt and disrespect towards the General-in-chief expressed in that communication to the Secretary of War, under the form of an appeal, I am instructed by the General-in-chief to desire that you will immediately consider yourself in a state of arrest, within the limits of this city; and to add that he shall, by the first opportunity, form a general court martial for your trial on that and probably other matters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army.

Charge and specification preferred against Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, of the United States Army.

CHARGE.—Behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that the said Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, in a communication dated November 16, 1847, addressed through the Acting Assistant Adjutant General attached to the general head quarters of the American forces in Mexico, to the Secretary of War, under the pretext and form of an appeal to the President of the United States from General Order No. 349, published November 12, 1847, in the name and by the command of Maj. Gen. Scott, General-in-chief of the said forces at the time, and still the said Worth's commanding officer, the said Worth grossly accuses the said Scott of having been, in the said order, actuated by "malice" against him, the said Worth, as well as "of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" towards him, the said Worth, in the matters of the said order. All this at the capital of Mexico, at the date first above written.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Maj. Gen. &c.

GENS. WORTH AND SCOTT.

The Philadelphia North American says, with regard to the arrest and trial of the last named of these officers,

"We do not think that the military history of the world presents such an extraordinary instance of partiality and injustice. It is certain that no General was ever before, upon such frivolous grounds, deprived of his command, in an enemy's country, surrounded by eight millions of foes, whom even a lighter temptation might kindle into sudden and dangerous hostilities."

We certainly agree with the North American, that Gen. Scott's is the most singular case upon record, as far as we are able to judge. Without intending to impugn the motives or the character of Gen. Worth, we cannot but say, that in our view of the case, he acted with a degree of precipitancy and heat, entirely unworthy of his high character, long services, and the relations of friendship, advantageous to him on more than one occasion, which had so long subsisted between him and the commander-in-chief.

For, what were the circumstances? Gen. Scott, as the reader will recollect, in the month of November last, issued an Order of the Day, known as 349, in which he censured the author of the celebrated Leonidas letter, which claimed all the credit of Contreras and Chapultepec for General Pillow, and of two other letters which appeared in some of the Northern prints. Gen. Worth choosing, for no reason that we can see, to consider himself aimed at in that order, addressed a letter to the Adjutant General, in which he stated that the army generally considered him one of the individuals whose conduct had been represented therein as "scandalous." The Adjutant, by Gen. Scott's directions, replied, that the offensive epithets were intended only to be applied to the anonymous writers in question—that if the General knew who they were, he would bring them before a Court Martial—and that he had nothing to do with the supicions of others. Unless Gen. Worth was guilty of a part in these anonymous letters—a suspicion which we never heard of mortal man's entertaining—this appears to us to have been an ample explanation. It absolved him entirely. Not content with this answer, however, Gen. Worth demanded one more explicit, and was answered that the commander-in-chief had none to make. A third letter, highly objectionable in tone and language, was sent by Gen. Worth, in which he declares he shall appeal to the President. The appeal was accordingly written, and transmitted through Gen. Scott, the writer charging his commander in it, "with arbitrary and illegal conduct, malice and gross injustice," and with conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." If Gen. Scott had not arrested him, he would have been unworthy of the office he holds; and arrest him he did, for "disrespect to his commanding officer."

For this arrest of Worth, based upon one of the plainest and most indispensable rules of the service, Gen. Scott is at this time under arrest. A precedent is established in this case, which must be utterly subversive of all discipline in the army. An inferior officer, instead of preferring charges, as has been heretofore customary, where he considers himself aggrieved, has nothing more to do than to indulge in the most virulent abuse of his superior, and if, in compliance with the articles of war, the superior arrest him, the President forthwith takes sides with the inferior, and arrests the superior, for the performance of his sworn duty.

We are glad to see that Gen. Scott is sustained by almost the united voice of the whole army.—*Richmond Whig.*

One might really suppose that these great Generals have been rather too successful in leading our cohorts to victory. A suspicious temper might perhaps infer a secret purpose of the powers that be to defer the peace a little longer, and to prolong the flow of blood and treasure, that some new-made Generalissimo may perchance win for himself an amaranthine crown more acceptable, because more *available*, to the votaries of the "progressive Democracy" of this our age. We have indeed heard such a surmise made by others. Be the fact as it may, the mandate has evidently gone abroad:—"Down with the Whig Generals! Off with their heads! They have been too successful for their country's good!"

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Scott and Worth Difficulty.—The New Orleans Delta of the 15th inst. says:

"In reference to this difficulty we may remark that the officers late from the capital all agree that there are no parties in the army, as has been represented, in regard to the differences between the commander-in-chief and the subordinates; that Gen. Scott is sustained by the whole army; and that his suspension will be received with much concern and chagrin by officers and men."

Marines.—A body of one hundred and eighty-one fine looking fellows, belonging to the marine corps, left the Philadelphia navy yard on Saturday morning for New York. Their destination is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under command of Lieut. Watson.—*Philadelphia paper.*

What business have they there? Is our President going to lay the foundation of a new war before he has disposed of the old one?—*National Intelligencer.*

The number of immigrants that arrived at New York in January and February of this year was 10,890.

THE TREATY.

The Albany Argus, anticipating the ratification of the treaty, says:

"As evidence of returning sanity on the part of Mexico, (if the present government may be said to be a responsible government,) these overtures are gratifying indications and implying concessions of our rightful claims to indemnity and reparation, and of the justice of the war on our part, which will be any thing but welcome to Mexican partizans and apologists in this country, whose efforts to place Mexico in the right and the United States in the wrong, have been as incessant as they have been effective, thus far, in encouraging Mexico to further hostilities. There can be no manner of doubt—the whole current of evidence which has set this way from Mexico, corroborates (we may say demonstrates) the oft-repeated allegation, that but for this treasonable supply of "aid and comfort" from the Whig leaders and presses, on this side the Rio Grande, we should long since have had overtures of peace from deluded Mexico, and a minister there to adjust the details of a treaty. As it is, the minister being re-called and his powers revoked, we have at last a proposition for an adjustment—but in so questionable and uncertain a shape as to prolong and hazard the ultimate success [if success should result] of negotiations."

We should be glad to know who are the Mexican partizans to whom the Argus alludes in this letter. Are they Scott and Taylor, Clay, Hardin, Morrison, McClung and Haskell? Are they Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Minor Botts, who have lost brave and promising sons in Mexico, by the sword and by disease? Or are they Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, who gave to Mexico the only Chief that could unite her distracted and divided population—create new resources—raise new armies—infuse fresh courage into a beaten and disheartened people—and direct the energies of a whole nation against our armies? Who, jealous of one General, in the very moment of victory, left him without means to follow up his successes—who gave by their own supineness, time to the enemy, beaten at Palo Alto, and almost overwhelmed at Resaca, to recruit his forces, to reinspirit his troops, to lead them into the fortification at Monterey, and to slay our troops by hundreds when they attempted to storm it? Who, while this same General was threatened by four fold numbers, under the very Chief whom they had so kindly sent to the aid of Mexico, deliberately took from him all his regulars, and left him with 4 7-00 volunteers, to sustain the shock of 22,000 veterans? Who left another General at Vera Cruz, to fight his way to the city of Mexico, through fifty thousand men, with scarcely one-fifth of the number? Who, after that General had just made one of the most remarkable campaigns on record, rewarded him by an arrest, and an order for his trial by a broken down political hack, whom the Executive *put* had, ludicrously enough, converted into a General, so far as wearing epaulettes and receiving pay can make one? We ask, which of the two classes are most likely to rank as partizans of Mexico, in the eyes of posterity, the President and his Cabinet, or these Whig officers? Who have, of all others, furnished most "aid and comfort" to the enemy?

The statement that this treaty is an acknowledgement of our just claim to indemnity, and consequently of the justice of this war, is notoriously without foundation. If the war was just, why do we not require the Government of Mexico to pay our citizens for spoliations, instead of engaging to pay them ourselves? These claims amount, all told, not to five millions; why could we not have paid them at first, before so much blood and treasure had been wasted, as well as now? As for any indemnity, where is it? We have already wasted ten thousand lives in this contest, and spent one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, at a very moderate calculation. After all, we pay for the territory which we get, fifteen millions; much more than it is worth. This is indemnity with a vengeance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Trist seems to be in very bad odour with his political friends at Washington. The Lucifero correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, tells us, for example, that Gen. Houston, who is decidedly against the ratification of the treaty, declared his willingness "to lynch Mr. Trist should he come home while Congress is in session"—though he adds, that "this is of course meant figuratively, and not with a view to infringe upon the law."

Acquisitions from Mexico.—The territory acquired by the annexation of Texas, and the treaty with Mexico now before the Senate of the United States, if confirmed, will be as follows:

Texas proper, estimated	200,000	square miles
New Mexico proper, do.	300,000	" "
Upper California, do.	376,000	" "
Total	876,000	square miles.

Prior to the annexation of Texas, the United States and Territories were supposed to be about 2,000,000 square miles in extent, and the Republic of Mexico was estimated to contain 1,750,000 square miles. If the above treaty is confirmed, the United States, on the above estimates, will contain 2,876,000 square miles, and Mexico 874,000 square miles.

N. Y. Tribune.

The *Union* of Friday gives a letter from Puebla of the 17th of January, stating that Mr. Clay's Lexington speech was extensively circulated in Mexico in the Spanish language, and that it would "in all probability prevent a peace." Yet, in ten days after this sage prediction, a treaty was actually made. The same contradiction of stubborn fact to flimsy suggestion, we need hardly remark, is to be found between the making of this Treaty and the Whig opposition generally to the origin and motives of the war which the Treaty is to terminate.—*National Intelligencer.*

Indemnity.—A fellow was yesterday arrested for picking a soldier's pocket. When taken to the High Constable's Office, the police officer took from him two golden eagles and some silver—all the money he found in his pocket—and then handcuffed him, before taking him to the Watch House. "Why, what's this for?" says the prisoner. "Not satisfied with arresting me, you first take my money, and then place the 'bracelets' on me!" "I take your money," says the police-officer, "as indemnity for the past; and I put handcuffs on you as security for the future!"

We are ashamed to record the discreditable fact that the Senate of Virginia, on Thursday, by a strict party vote, laid upon the table the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, on the previous day, by the House of Delegates, in honor of the memory of the late Mr. Adams.

Richmond Times.

MR. CLAY.

G. J. Johnson, one of the Secretaries of the Kentucky Whig State Convention, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Louisville Journal, contradicting a statement made by one of the correspondents of that paper, to the effect that the Convention "forbore to nominate Gen. Taylor," in consequence of a general understanding growing out of declarations made by the friends of Mr. Clay, that he would not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, and that he would in a short time formally announce that determination. No such "understanding," Mr. Johnson says, existed; but "the very reverse was the fact." Gen. Combs stated, substantially, to the Convention, that "no man was authorized to say whether Mr. Clay's name would or would not be presented to the National Convention; that Mr. Clay reserved to himself, and to himself alone, the right to determine upon that subject, at the proper time." And Mr. Johnson believes that if a resolution nominating Gen. Taylor had been offered, it would have been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Although this opinion is in direct conflict with that expressed in other letters from Frankfort, and, what is more striking, with the pregnant fact that the *Taylor* Convention, which met in Frankfort on the same day, adopted the Electoral Ticket formed by the Whig Convention, and appointed the same delegates to the National Convention, it is nevertheless proper that the information communicated under the sanction of a responsible name should be laid before our readers. We have no doubt indeed, that in Kentucky as in Virginia, and indeed throughout the Union, the Whigs generally had rather see Mr. Clay in the Presidential chair than any other living man; and that a very large portion of the Whigs who have expressed their preference for another, under existing circumstances, have not done so from any diminution of regard for Mr. Clay personally, or from any distrust of him politically; but from an apprehension, well-founded as they believe, that, owing to the deep-rooted and ineradicable prejudices against Mr. Clay, the consequence of the stereotyped slanders by which for twenty years past he has been pertinaciously assailed, in conjunction with the fact that many of his friends, particularly in the South, had committed themselves, when he was supposed to have determined never again to be a candidate for the Presidency, to another individual, his election, though a possible, can scarcely be regarded as a probable event. This is our opinion.

Richmond Whig.

The Fourth of March.—This is the anniversary of the inauguration of the Presidents of the United States, and on this day one year hence, James K. Polk will retire from office! How great will be the joy of the people to get clear of him! His administration, from the very day of its commencement when the Texas affair descended to him as a legacy, has been one of continual agitation at home, dissensions abroad, an era of strifes with many foreign governments and actual war with one!—He has brought upon the country the evils which history tells us follow the rule of the weak, the vain, and the man of low ambition.

He will go out of office, leaving behind him a public debt of more than an hundred millions of dollars; and, yet, how gladly would the country have incurred the debt, if to have done so, would have saved it from his imbecile rule!

How differently would all these things have been, had the Presidential election of 1844 resulted in the election, instead of the defeat, of Mr. Clay! We should then have had peace, prosperity, no national debt, no wranglings with foreign powers, no war, and, the greatest blessing of all, no James K. Polk!

Baltimore Patriot, March 4.

The following table shows the Government expenses under different administrations from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk:

Washington,	8 Years;	Average	$1,986,524
J. Adams,	4 "	"	5,062,587
Jefferson,	8 "	"	5,102,598
Madison,	8 "	"	18,085,617
Monroe,	8 "	"	13,059,925
J. Q. Adams,	4 "	"	12,625,468
Jackson,	8 "	"	18,324,091
Van Buren	4 "	"	28,047,175
Tyler,	4 "	"	20,304,156
POLK—Expenses for 1 year,			100,000,000

As much has been consumed to carry on the Government *one* year under Mr. Polk's management as during the whole *four* of Mr. Van Buren's; while Mr. Van Buren's Administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love their country, look at it!

Pennsylvania—Mr. Buchanan Nominated.—The Pennsylvania Locofoco State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March.

It was agreed that the Convention should at once go into a ballot for the Presidency, to be regarded as the choice of Pennsylvania, and that the members should pledge themselves to support such nominee at the Baltimore Convention.

After some demurring, this was agreed to, and the vote was taken viva voce, which resulted as follows:

James Buchanan,	81 votes.
George M. Dallas,	34 "
Lewis Cass,	10 "
Martin Van Buren,	5 "

James Buchanan was thereupon declared to be the choice of Pennsylvania, as the Presidential candidate.

A fierce contest afterwards arose in regard to the mode of appointing delegates to the National Convention; resulting, however, in the adoption of a compromise which provided that the delegates from the respective Congressional Districts should select delegates who should give a written pledge to vote for Mr. Buchanan, so long as there was a chance in his favor.

The Locofoco Convention of Pennsylvania, had a stormy time of it on Saturday. On that day they commenced balloting for delegates to the National Convention, and Messrs Wagner and Frazier were chosen as Senatorial delegates. A despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

Hon. David Wilmot next addressed the Convention on a resolution offered by Mr. Lowry, that the Convention proceed to elect congressional delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to be selected by the delegates representing said districts in the present State Convention.

The confusion and excitement at the present moment, exceed any thing of the kind in the history of political conventions. The Buchanan delegates accuse their opponents of treachery and unfair dealing, and threaten to repudiate the whole proceedings.

The excitement on the question of resolving how to admit each delegate and elector, has been intense.

The Convention adjourned until 2 P. M., amid yells and vociferations from the lobbies.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a passage of nearly twenty-one days from Liverpool, whence she sailed February 12th. Her advices are just two weeks later than those of the Hibernia.

The news is decidedly better. Things were returning to their former position, failures had ceased, money was abundant, Cotton had advanced, and the state of things in the manufacturing districts was better. To offset this, Breadstuffs had declined.

The condition of the Money Market being healthful, the rate of interest low, and confidence restored, there is a disposition to return to business pursuits. Consols, the great barometer, had risen to 89¼, which is nearly as high a point as they have reached for years, and ten per cent. above the rates they stood at only a few short months since. This singular tells the story as to the Money Market.—Money is a drug at 3 to 4 per cent.; with capital so abundant, it must seek investment. Trade will feel the salutary effect, and all classes will be benefited.

As to Breadstuffs, we had nothing over. per. Our market here is decidedly above that in Liverpool; and until our farmers consent to a reduction in Wheat and Flour, there can be no export. Flour is selling in this market at $6.25 a $6.50. Wheat at $1.10. This is a dollar too high for the first, and twenty cents for the last.—Because England could pay eight and nine dollars a barrel last year, there is no reason why it should be paid this.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—William Hawley, Archbishop of Canterbury, died at Lambeth palace, on Friday, February 11th. Had this remarkable prelate lived one day longer, he would have completed his 84th year. His end was tranquil, and the papers are filled with eulogies on his character and many resplendent virtues.

Ireland.—Ireland is still the scene of misery and crime. The Special Commission have adjourned, after trying and convicting *fifty* persons for various outrages against the lives or property of their neighbors. Sixteen have been found guilty of murder. Outrages of the most desperate character continue to occur in some sections of this wretched country.

Disease and destitution are not diminishing; on the contrary, they are rapidly extending throughout the South and West, and in many districts the mortality is alarming.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Cotton.—An improved demand the last forty-eight, and modern more firm, so that prices have generally advanced.—The continued deficiency in the receipts at the American ports, and the expectation of a moderate supply for some time, with a small stock here, have more than counteracted the influence of the present depression in Manchester, and the hope of early improvement in the state of the manufacture increases the buoyancy of this market. Sales week ending 4th inst. 34,630 bales, including 2,500 American. Sales present week 31,000 bales, of which 23,410 American. The advance obtained since 28th ult. is ¼ to ½d in American, ¼ in Brazil, and ¼d in E. I. Quotations of this day for fair qualities are 5¾d for Upland, 7¼d Mobile, 5¾ Orleans, 6¾d Pernam, and 3¾d Surat.

George Washington Lafayette is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and, at the last election, Oscar, the grandson of the old republican hero and patriot, who inherits the name of the immortal Washington, was elected to a seat beside his father!

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 10, 1848.

Political affairs have assumed a serious and threatening aspect, and nothing less than a civil war in prospect. Monages, the President, has caused himself to be nominated to the command of the Government troops. General Paez has pronounced against the Government, declaring that he will not respect the acts of Congress as long as it is under intimidation, and not a free agent.

Both parties are taking the field. Monages has raised the country to his aid, and pronounced General Paez a traitor. General Paez, on his part, is not inactive, and is now at the head of a large force consisting of cavalry and infantry.

Two thousand government troops marched from Caracas, 6th inst., for the plains, and it is reported that an engagement has already taken between the belligerents, in which Gen. Paez's forces are represented as being victorious. Gen. Sotillo, on the Government side, has been badly wounded, and Gen. Gregoria Monages, (brother of the President) also of the Government party, has been defeated, and 200 of his men either killed or taken prisoners. El Paa and Eli Baul, two distinguished officers of the Government forces have been captured by Paez's forces.

Business is completely paralyzed, and commercial affairs scarcely receive a thought. War and rumors of war are the order of the day.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

THE TREATY—Still no decision on the Treaty—at least none up to Saturday night last. There appears to be no doubt that several amendments have been proposed and adopted but of what character is not so well known. Mr. Benton is against the treaty, and in favor of appointing a commission of three or five Ministers to proceed to Mexico with full authority to conclude a peace. The Texas Senators are entirely opposed to it: but one of them, Houston, has gone off to New Hampshire to aid the party in the pending State election. Messrs Atchison, Jeff. Davis, and Breese are also said to be opposed to the Treaty Whilst, of the Whigs, Messrs. Webster and Davis of Mass., and Baldwin of Con., are put down as against it.

The following, from the correspondent of the North American, who has somehow or other obtained a copy of the Treaty, and is generally well informed of what is going on at Washington, is full of interest:—

Washington, March 4

In the various votes which have been given up to this time, party lines have been entirely obliterated, and the extremes of both sides have met.

So unacceptable is this treaty, or rather *caricature of a treaty*, to both parties, that neither can be entirely valued, adversely or affirmatively. For one section, it acquires too much, for another, too little territory. To the Whigs it presents many embarrassments, and to a subdivision of them, almost insuperable ones. To the "Democrats," it is nothing less than a Pandora's box, from which hope is absolutely excluded.

I have purposely refrained from any indication of the opinions of those of our Whig friends who have felt constrained to take position against this treaty. They are guided by the highest dictates of patriotism in their course, and are seeking some mode of effecting the important object of peace, without directly outraging their convictions and principles. This may be accomplished, but it is attended, I am frank to say, with serious doubt. The attempt to force territory upon us, and to incorporate into this Union about 150,000 or more of Mexican mongrels, with all the appendages and immunities of American citizens, is a proposition so monstrous, that it would not be entertained a single instant, were it not for the exigency of the case. Well may they hesitate—well may they who have expounded and ably sustained our Constitution, feel at this new outrage, which threatens to strike at its very vitals.

There is no aspect of this momentous matter, in which the gravest consequences are not presented. To defeat the Treaty may be to defeat the hope of peace. To ratify it, may be but the first step to more fatal consequences.

Washington, March 5

The course of a portion of the Whig press in relation to the treaty before the Senate, has occasioned no little surprise in the political circles.—Some of them admit gratification of the provisions of this instrument, and yet call upon our senators to ratify it without the addition of amendment. It would have seemed more becoming to those who are intrusted with the constitutional responsibility of investigating such questions, to have deferred to their wisdom and experience, or at all events to have delayed committal until the merits of the whole proposition were fully understood. How are Senators to be sustained, if opinion is this to be forestalled, and a great question like this precluded, with only an imperfect appreciation of the difficulties that surround it on every side. There is no Whig Senator, but as earnestly and sincerely desires peace as the three agents which have attempted to delegate public servants of mind to barter away the public honor, should any remain known to the world. There exist the serious obstacles, which some men as Webster, whose efforts have been exerted to bring about a pacification on honorable terms, find the insurmountable opposed by insuperable considerations. And I may be permitted to repeat, what I have before asserted, that in every form of shape, this treaty is a despicable bargain utterly unworthy the dignity of the government and the concurrence of the Senate.

If ever the injunction of secrecy is removed from the correspondence of Mr. Trist, modified, expunged, suppressed and revised as it has been, even for the use of the Senate, and partly by the Senate, in consideration of the character of our government, a tale of corruption will be opened to the public view, such as ought to make every good citizen blush for the honor of his country. No instance of that infamous system of diplomacy which has characterized the secret negotiations of European powers, has been neglected in these transactions with Mexico. Instead of frank and honorable intercourse, corresponding to the name and nature of our institutions, men have been employed through every conceivable avenue which passion, prejudice or interest, could suggest.

The Treaty comes to the Senate under many suspicious and perplexing circumstances. It is wholly objectionable in itself, and the manner in which it was negotiated, is an insult to the Government, and particularly to the Senate.

That it is unacceptable may be inferred from the fact, that the whole debate from the first day to the last, since the Treaty has been submitted to the Senate, has been absorbed by the majority, almost exclusively. Mr. Webster has spoken very briefly to an incidental question and *not* to the merits of the Treaty at all. Mr. Badger and Mr. Reverdy Johnson are the only two Whigs who have engaged in the broad discussion. Mr. Johnson being for it, and Mr. Badger opposed to several of the principal articles. These are no secrets, for the Senators are under no restraint, as to their own conduct or sentiments.

There is one remarkable fact connected with the negotiation. *Every syllable of the Treaty is in the hand-writing of Mr. Mackintosh, the British Consul at Mexico!* The instrument and his original letters in possession of the Senate have been compared, as any doubting "Democrat" may ascertain by applying to Mr. Senator Allen.—This mere fact would not affect its value in any estimation, but, in connection with other matters, it is quite evident the treaty is not altogether *American* or solely for the protection of *American* interests.

Yesterday was consumed by a discussion between Messrs Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Foote and Douglass, on an amendment proposed by the last, to strike out a section of the fifth article, which provides that the boundary established by the treaty shall be religiously respected by the two Republics, and shall forever stand as the boundary line, unless by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, to be declared through the properly constituted authorities.

If there is any article in this caricature of a treaty that recommends it to favorable consideration it is this, because it stops the process by which Texas became admitted into the Union. Mr. Douglass shrewdly suspected the object of the clause, and therefore introduced his motion to present the opportunity of nominal colonization in the departments of Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, &c., then of revolution and independence, and finally of annexation.

I regret to say that a sufficient number of Democratic Senators united with the Whigs to defeat this proposition. If we are to have the treaty, it is a most fortunate escape, though I greatly fear that even so solemn and binding a compact as this will not save these departments, upon which the eyes of the progressives and ultras are already fixed, from the fate of absorption. Unless we begin *now*, by foreclosing the principle of acquisition in this treaty, when and where are we to end?

Among the many striking and imposing objections to the treaty, there is *one*, which, as yet, has not been urged before the Senate, and has not been touched by the press. The ninth article stipulates that the most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations and communities in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. No property of this nature shall be disposed of by the American Government, or *ever be directed to other uses*.

It has been shown by Mr. Benton and others, that nearly all the valuable lands in California have been granted away under one pretext or another. Some of them in quantities of 40,000 square miles to a single individual. In document No. 75, recently published by the Senate entitled "California Claims," Col. Fremont and various witnesses testify as to a single grant of 3000 leagues to one Eugenio Macnamara, who describes the purposes for which these lands were to be applied in the following words, to be found at page 21 of the document, in an address to the President of Mexico:

"If the means which I propose be not speedily adopted, your Excellency may be assured that before another year, the Californias will form a part of the American nation. Then Catholic institutions will become a prey of the *Methodist orders*," &c. &c.

RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF MR. ADAMS.—We regretted that indispensable engagements prevented our participation in the honors paid to the memory of Mr. Adams in this town on Thursday last. We learn, that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large concourse of ladies, citizens, military, and various societies, attended at the Presbyterian Church to hear the Oration of Judge Potter; and that the Oration, interesting in itself, derived additional interest from the venerable character of the Orator.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of one member from each State and Territory (Mr. Barringer being the member from this State,) attended the removal of the body from Washington on Monday of last week At every city on the route, the most impressive honors were paid to the remains and to the committee. They were expected to reach Boston on Friday last.

We cheerfully second the suggestion of the Wilmington Chronicle, as to the Convention to select a Delegate to the National Convention. Both the place and the time, we think, are suitable:—

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It is time for the Whigs of this Congressional district to be thinking of a Convention for the district to select a delegate to the National Convention, which is to meet early in June. We would suggest, with proper deference to the opinions of others, that Wilmington be the place, and Monday, the 24th of April, the time, for holding the Convention. The place and time named will we think suit the convenience of a larger number of persons who may be appointed delegates than any other. It is the Superior Court week here, when gentlemen from nearly all the counties of the district are drawn hither by Court business, so that they could easily act as delegates in the Convention.

There will likewise be a Presidential Elector to select. Our Electoral district is formed of the same counties that the Congressional is, with the exception of Duplin and Cumberland. The same Convention, *less* the Duplin and Cumberland delegates, might therefore appoint an Elector, and prevent the necessity of holding two Conventions.

What says the Fayetteville *Observer* to our suggestion respecting a Congressional district Convention?

This county is attached to the Electoral District consisting of the counties of Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Stanly, and Cumberland. We would suggest to the Whigs in Chatham to hold a meeting during the Superior Court next week, and fix upon a time and place for a Convention to select an Elector for this District. The Superior Court of Randolph, on the week following, will furnish a suitable opportunity for a meeting in that county. The County Court of Montgomery, on the first Monday in April, will enable the Whigs to appoint Delegates. And perhaps the Tuesday of the County Court of Moore, on the 4th Monday in April, will be an appropriate time for the meeting of the Convention, and the appointment of Delegates by Moore, Cumberland and Stanly can appoint Delegates at some other than a Court gathering.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

As the arrangement of the different Electoral Districts may not be generally remembered, we re-publish it:—

1st—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Bertie.

2d—Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Martin, Edgecombe, Nash.

3d—Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Wake, Granville.

4th—Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Duplin, Johnson.

5th—Sampson, Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond.

6th—Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Stanly, Montgomery.

7th—Orange, Guilford, Caswell, Person

8th—Rockingham, Stokes, Davidson, Surry, Davie.

9th—Anson, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Lincoln

10th—Rowan, Iredell, Wilkes, Ashe, Caldwell, Burke.

11th—Cleaveland, Rutherford, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Macon, Haywood, Cherokee.

Counties formed since 1842 vote with the counties from which they were taken.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.—This body was summoned to meet on Thursday last. A note from one of the Councillors informs us that no quorum had assembled up to Friday; but a special messenger had been dispatched for the nearest absentee.

LOANS *versus* TREASURY NOTES.—The North Carolinian admits that it was mistaken upon one point, a rate admission in a Locofoco paper in this State). It admits that the Whig Congress of 1841 were able to borrow money,—a fact which it had denied. But it now asserts that they could not borrow on the terms they proposed, i. e., by loan, at 6 per cent., and were compelled to get the money by an issue of Treasury notes. We showed last week, by an extract from Pres't Tyler's message of Dec. 1841, that upwards of five millions *were* borrowed by loan; but the Carolinian, wiser than all the rest of the world, impeaches Mr. Tyler's statement. Perhaps it will be satisfied with the testimony of another witness. Mr. Robert J. Walker, the present Locofoco Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Reports of 1845 and 1846, repeatedly mentions the *loans* of 1841, 1842, and 1843, all obtained under acts of the Whig Congress which, according to the Carolinian, could not borrow a cent except by way of Treasury Notes! The amount borrowed in 1841 was $5,432,726 88; in 1842 $8,343,886 03; in 1843 $6,604,231 35. In all upwards of twenty millions of dollars borrowed by a Congress which the Carolinian at first said could not get a cent, and now says could only get by an issue of Treasury notes! If the Carolinian would but take the trouble to consult Mr. Walker's Report of 1846, instead of its own imagination, when next it wishes to manufacture a "speaking fact," it would find that the eight million loan of 1842 was actually obtained at 5 per cent. interest, instead of 6. [See page 28.]

New Course of Trade.—Within the last few months, quite a number of wagons have been loaded in this place, with cotton, for the North Carolina factories. We understand that about 500 bales have been purchased on their account. Our market is now well supplied with Yarn, Shirting, Sheeting and Osnaburgs, of a quality which will favorably compare with similar articles from any other State. A considerable quantity of these articles are also brought here for shipment.

The good old North State has, in the last few years, made rapid strides in becoming a Manufacturing State. We hope her example will not be lost on her Southern sisters.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

Quite a large quantity of Cotton has been wagoned from this place also to the Factories in the interior. And the quantity would doubtless have been much greater but for the fact that the scarcity of the article and competition of buyers have kept the price higher here than at Cheraw, during nearly all the present season.

VALLE CRUCIS.—We regret to hear that the Episcopal Academy building at Valle Crucis, in Ashe County, was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, a few days ago. Loss about $500.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, nothing of the least importance was done in open session, the doors being closed for debate on the Treaty almost as soon as the Senate met No later accounts.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a bill was debated and passed, 89 votes to 59, to authorize the Supreme Court of the United States to sit for one year, for the purpose of disposing of the great mass of business on its docket, which has been accumulating for years; the Judges to be relieved from circuit duty during that period of time, unless in cases deemed necessary to be made exceptions, and to have power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold their sittings at such times and with such intervals as the pressure of business may permit and require.

On Tuesday, a bill in relation to bounty lands to soldiers was debated; and the bill to supply deficiences in former appropriations was amended by striking out the provision for new Missions, (to Rome, &c.) This amendment was afterwards rejected in the House, 95 to 63. The bill was ordered to a third reading; but Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rising to debate it, the House adjourned

On Wednesday, the bill was debated at length and passed, 137 to 15.

ABUSE OF CONGRESS.—The Union makes bitter complaints against the present Congress for waste of time, and especially against the Whig House, where, it says, "twelve weeks have passed in idle, unavailing discussion." It adds, that only fourteen acts and one joint resolution have passed since Congress met.

This is an unfortunate subject for complaint on the part of the Union; for the Intelligencer shows, that, besides the present House being the most orderly and working one which has assembled since Locofocoism began its reign, it has passed twice as many acts as the last House for a corresponding period. Up to the 3d of March 1846, the then Congress, (Locofoco by about two-thirds majority,) had passed but seven acts and two joint resolutions. And it was not before the 13th of May that that Congress had managed to pass fourteen acts, the number passed by the present Congress to the 3d March

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee in the Senate, has presented a bill to appropriate $500,000 to pay claims for the military operations and civil government in California, under Com. Stockton and Col. Fremont, and to pay a Board to ascertain the claims. This is the beginning. Those who remember the innumerable claims which arose under the war of 1812, (some of them not yet settled, we believe,) can imagine what will be the ending.

In Col. Fremont's memorial, accompanying this bill, it is stated,—"That, in June 1846, *being then a brevet captain of topographical engineers in the service of the United States, and employed as such in California, he engaged in military operations with the people of the country for the establishment of the independence of California before the ex stence of war between the United States and Mexico was known, and was successful in said undertaking;* the independence of California being proclaimed at Sonora on the 5th day of July, and the Mexican forces routed and dispersed. That, immediately on hearing of the war between the United States and Mexico, the flag of independence was pulled down, and that of the United States run up in its place." &c.

So it seems that Capt. Fremont, an officer in our army, was sent to California to get up a revolution there, in a Mexican State, Mexico being then at peace with us! This is a fact utterly disgraceful to our government. He succeeded, and all his doings there were highly commended in Mr. Polk's Message.

The military committee also report the testimony of Capt Gillespie, who says that he was sent to California in Nov. 1845, by the President and Secretary of the Navy, with instructions to Capt. Fremont, and a despatch, to the U. S. Consul at Monterey, from the Secretary of State, which he committed to memory, and then destroyed! The instructions to Fremont were written in cypher, and Gillespie travelled through Mexico in disguise to deliver them. It is to be hoped that the contents of all these secret despatches will be demanded by Congress.

IRON AND COAL.—The Philadelphia Commercial List says that the predictions in relation to the Tariff of 1846 are beginning to be realized. Under the act of 1842 every thing was prosperous with the laborers as well as the employers in the iron manufacture. But iron has now so seriously declined in price, and large importations are being made from Europe. In consequence of this altered state of things, three heavy failures have already taken place, a number of mills have reduced the price of labor, and some are about stopping business until prices advance. Several hundred men have already been discharged, and hundreds more were about to be discharged.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a thorough-going free trade paper, says that the coal trade languishes, and labor in the coal region finds no demand at any price.

It none but the Pennsylvania iron and coal men were to suffer by the tariff of 1846, we should feel little concern about it. They put Polk in office, and they deserve all the good or ill that Polk's measures may bring upon them. But unfortunately the whole country is but too likely to feel the effects of unwise legislation, now that we have no market for another forty millions of dollars worth of breadstuffs.

MOORE SUPERIOR COURT, EXTRA.—The Special Term of the Superior Court, ordered by Judge Bailey, is to be held on the *last* Monday, (the 5th,) and not the fourth Monday, of May, as stated in our paper on the 29th ult.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—Messrs. Stringer & Haughton, have, for reasons which they state, abandoned for the present their intention to publish a daily paper in Wilmington; but instead have issued proposals for publishing a tri-weekly paper, to be called the "Commercial Review," at $4 per annum. It will be chiefly, as its name imports, a commercial paper. For the management of such a paper, Mr Stringer exhibited peculiar fitness, during the period of his connection with the Wilmington Commercial, which paper he established. With Mr. Haughton we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance. He is to have charge of the Editorial department.

The first No. is to appear the latter part of this month.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraph has been completed from Charleston to Augusta, and from Mobile to New Orleans. The space between Augusta and Mobile will soon be filled.

The snow and sleet storm some ten days ago broke the wires in many parts north of Raleigh, so that the operation beyond that city was suspended for several days.

IMPROVEMENT OF BLACK RIVER.—The Wilmington Journal contains a notice of a public meeting to be held at Lisbon, in Sampson county, on the 23d inst. to take steps for the improvement of the navigation of Black River Narrows.

A KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.—A man named Elisha Kirkman was arrested in Wilmington on the 3d inst. for selling a free boy, named Edward Baily, 14 or 15 years of age, to a gentleman of that place. He had brought the boy from Guilford County, where he was an apprentice, threatening his life if he disclosed that he was free. Kirkman was committed.

STEAMER WAYNE BURNT.—This boat, plying between Newbern and Smithfield, and belonging to Messrs. Dibble, was burnt at Newbern on the 2d inst., in a singular manner, as we learn from the Newbernian. She had just come down the river, with some casks of spirits turpentine on board. In passing to her wharf, one of the casks struck against a vessel and was stove. The spirits ran over the deck into the river, just at the moment that the fire under the boiler was being extinguished by throwing it overboard. In an instant this fire ignited the spirits floating on the surface of the water, the flame ran up the side of the boat, and spread with such rapidity that but little could be saved. The loss, exclusive of the boat, was about $1500. The boat had been insured for $4000, but the policy expired last month, and had not been renewed.

The Wilmington Journal does not appear to relish our instant appeal to that sense of justice to all men, which it professed a week ago. We asked it to do justice to Gen. Taylor, by publishing the entire sentence, instead of half a sentence, wrenched from the other half which qualified and explained it Instead of complying, it fails into a passion, and abuses us. Let that pass.

The Journal says, "We quoted Gen. Taylor's words, and do not see that the foregoing portion of the sentence qualifies the advice in any shape or form." Suppose, instead of copying all this sentence from the Journal, we should represent it as saying, merely, that "the foregoing portion of the sentence qualifies the advice in any shape or form." That would be quoting the Journal's words, just as the Journal quoted Gen Taylor's, but omitting a very material part of the sentence.—That would not be according to *our* notions of justice or honesty. But people will differ. It is written in the Scriptures, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." By omitting the first half of the sentence, following the Journal's example, one could easily show that the Scriptures affirmed that "there is no God."

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, must settle all doubts of the political views of Gen. Taylor, if indeed any one could have real doubts of it before. We copy the letter from the Cincinnati Chronicle;

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb 12, 1848.

My Dear Colonel,—Your very kind communication, and the accompanying newspaper, have duly reached me. In reply to the closing remarks of your letter, I have no hesitation in stating, as I have stated on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one; and that *I have no desire to conceal this fact from any portion of the people of the United States.* I deem it but candid, however, to add, that if the Whig party desire at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me.

Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right to look to the constitution and the high interests of our common country, and not to the principles of a party, for rules of action.

With my sincerest thanks for your expression of friendship, and my best wishes for your success through life, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. Taylor on War.—The following sentiment, recently uttered by the old hero of Buena Vista, deserves not merely to be recorded in letters of gold, but to be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of each one of his countrymen:

"I KNOW NOT HOW OTHERS FEEL, BUT FOR MYSELF, HOW MUCH SOEVER I MAY FORGET IN THE HOUR OF BATTLE, THE SAD CONSEQUENCES OF THE STRIFE, THEY ALWAYS RESULT ON MY MIND AFTERWARDS, *making my heart sink, and causing me to feel like a child.* I HAD HOPED TO HAVE DONE MORE FOR MY COUNTRY THAN I HAVE. I THOUGHT THAT I MIGHT BE ENABLED TO ACCOMPLISH A SPEEDY AND HONORABLE PEACE—AN EVENT ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE OF BOTH COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY SO TO OUR OWN. BUT IN THIS I HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WAR SPIRIT MOVING.

The war spirit yet, even in contemplation of the ratification of a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, animates the bosom of our bellicose and belligerent Administration. Hear the latest strain of its organ!

"The real question now before the people is, whether the Whigs in Congress, after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, will vote for such war measures of precaution and preparation as are necessary to make that ratification *effectual*, by presenting our Government in such an attitude and aspect before our enemy as will ensure us against all chance of vacillation or bad faith on the part of the Mexican rulers. This can be done and should be done without delay. Let the ten regiment bill be so past, with the loan bill in a shape adequate to supply the Treasury, and our Government, thus provided with the means of vigorous war, can calculate surely upon the unwillingness of Mexico to provoke such war, on our part, by receding from the basis of pacification to which her commissioners have agreed," &c.

Union of Monday night

And this, again:—

"Assuming, then, the ratification of the treaty, we say that the question now pressing upon the Whig party is, whether they will reinforce or delay the measures of preparation proposed and demanded by the Government for such an object. To this question the Whigs, if they be the party of peace, as they say they are—if, in fact, they be not wholly indifferent to peace, or opposed to it—to this question, so presented, they can have but one answer."

We were about to make a few remarks on this new born zeal for the passage of a bill to raise an additional Regular Army of Ten or Eleven Thousand men, (including some four or five hundred Commissioned Officers, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, First and Second Lieutenants, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries, &c.) at the moment when the "Union" itself calculates upon a Peace, when we met, in the Cincinnati Gazette, with the following, so entirely applicable to the case that, transferring it to our columns, we have no occasion to add a single word of our own to it:

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF MARCH 2.

"PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER."

THUS—We have now in Mexico between forty and fifty thousand troops, besides existing authority to raise several thousand men and fill up the reduced regiments now in the field. Mexico is prostrate—without an army, or the means of raising one, to fight us. So humbled in spirit has she become, as well as impotent in physical resistance, that we are advised by the last arrival of the "conquest" of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants by three hundred and fifty American troops, and the establishment of a *mixed* government of the civil and military over them without resistance.

Now THAT. ——, the —— of the ——, while the Treaty is before the Senate, with "hot haste" presses the passage of the bill to raise *ten additional regiments*—ten thousand more men—for the vigorous prosecution of the Mexican war!

Put *this* and *that* together, and what does it mean? More troops are surely not wanted; the Mexicans are conquered; hostilities are suspended; a treaty of peace is negotiated. Why, then, the necessity of ten more regiments? Is it to make a "powerful demonstration to frighten the subdued Mexicans," as Mr. —— declared? Most assuredly not. The secret and true reason for all this is, that a large amount of Executive patronage is connected with this bill—hundreds of partisan politicians are crying for "spoils," and are impatiently waiting for *commissions* in the ten regiments. A Presidential election is approaching, help is wanted, and therefore a desperate effort is to be made to pass an unnecessary bill to extend Executive patronage. Such is the meaning and object of *this and that, when put together.*

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a large meeting of the Whigs of Johnston, held in the Court House at Smithfield, on the second day of February Court, called for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Whig State Convention, recently held at Raleigh, on motion of Maj. N. Williams, Col. John McLeod was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. McCullers, Jr. appointed Secretary.

The objects and purposes of the meeting were appropriately set forth from the Chair.

Whereupon, Major Williams introduced the following Resolutions:

Whereas, the Whigs of Johnston have heard with unmingled pleasure, that the Whig State Convention, which recently met at Raleigh, have nominated CHARLES MANLY, Esq. of Wake, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of the State, we, the Whigs of Johnston, do most heartily concur in and approve said nomination, and we do now embrace this occasion to say to our fellow citizens of the State, that the oldest amongst us have known Charles Manly for upwards of 30 years, during which time he has been a regular attendant upon the Courts of our County, and in our intercourse with him through so large a portion of his ordinary life, we have found him undeviatingly to command our respect and elicit our love. His strict and inflexible adherence to right—his candid and courteous demeanor towards all—his kind and generous disposition—his unwavering attachment to the great cause of education and internal improvements, in his native State, and finally his unflinching devotion to, and able advocacy of, those great conservative principles which have been, and are still, the guide of true Whigs—these have endeared Mr. Manly to the People of old Johnston, and we believe will (as they should) command for him the most unbounded confidence, and the most zealous, ardent and efficient support throughout the State. Therefore—

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification, the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles Manly, Esq. as the candidate of the Whigs of the State for Governor; and we do proclaim, from an intimate acquaintance with him for many years, that he is worthy the support of all who love a generous heart, and admire all those excellencies of character, and that high order of ability, which every true hearted North Carolinian should desire always to illustrate the Executive Chair. *We know the man;* and we, therefore, further

Resolve, That we will give to Charles Manly our most cordial and ardent support; and we call on our Whig brethren throughout the State, to respond at once, like *men* and *true Whigs*, to the nomination, and to rally around the nominee with resolute hearts, and sustain him in his efforts in the approaching campaign, to uphold and carry on to victory, the glorious banner of our glorious cause.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to invite Mr. Manly, on behalf of the meeting, to address the people of Johnston at our next Superior Court.

[Col. W. H. Morning, Dr. John B. Beckwith, and Major Williams, were that Committee—who performed the duty assigned them, and reported that Mr. Manly would make the Address desired.]

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five persons to represent the County in a District Convention, which we recommend to be held in Louisburg, on Tuesday of next Franklin Superior Court, to appoint Delegates to the National Whig Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next Also, five to represent this County in the Electoral District Convention, to be held at some time and place hereafter to be named, for the selection of a Presidential Elector.

Wm. A. McCullers, Sen., Dr. Robert Sanders, Dr. J. T. Leach, R. M. McCullers, and Capt. W. F. S. Alston, were appointed under the first branch of the above Resolution; and Dr. John B. Beckwith, Bython Bryan, Esq., Col. Morning, Edwin Boykin, and Needham B. Stevens, Esqs., under the latter.

Several spirited speeches were made, and after voting thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN McLEOD, Ch'n.

WM. H. MCCULLERS, Jr., Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last report:

BY RUFFIN, C. J. In McDowell Ex. *v.* Bradley, from Edgecombe, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in State *ex rel.* Jeffreys *v.* Lea, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Pridgen, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hooks *v.* Moses, from Wayne, declaring Plaintiff entitled to judgment. Also, in Arrington *v.* Ray, in Equity from Yancy, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Adams *v.* Turrentine, from Orange, reversing the judgment below, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Bennett *v.* Williamson, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *ex rel.* McIntosh *v.* Bethune, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sanders *v.* Spaulwood, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Tucker *v.* Tucker, in Equity from Stokes, declaring that the proceeds of the land must be equally divided *per capita*, &c. Also, in Weeks *v.* Bell, in Equity from Carteret, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Den ex Dem.* Folk *v.* Whitley, from Martin, affirming the judgment Also, in Ashford *v.* Robinson, from Sampson, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, J. In Amis *v* Amis in Equity, from Granville, directing an account, &c. Also, in Kearney *v.* Jeffreys, from Granville, declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from. Also, in Owen *v.* Barksdale, from Sampson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Carroway *v.* Cox, from Wayne, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Brookshire *v.* Brookshire, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, Attorney General *v.* Cape Fear Bank, in Equity, from Wake, dismissing the information. Also, in Beauchan *v.* Norwood, in Equity from Orange, directing an account. Also, in Etheridge *v.* Jones, from Currituck, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Elliott *v.* Nixon and Granberry, from Perquimons, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Hall, McRae & Co. *v.* Woodside, from Robeson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Murphy, Ex'r *v.* Woodside, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Northrop *v.* Woodside, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Woodside *et. al.* from Brunswick, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Webb and others, *v.* Logon, Adm. in Equity from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Howard, Ex'r. *v.* Jones and Ferrand, in Equity from Jones, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bank of Cape Fear *v.* Williamson, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below.—*Ral. Register.*

Bearer of Despatches.—We learn that Mr. Freaner, who carried on to Washington the treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist, arrived in town yesterday on his return to Mexico. He is again the bearer of despatches, and only awaits the arrival of the mail from the North to take his departure.

N. O. Picayune March 5.

COLORED

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS,

BY MISS GUTHRIE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are invited to call and examine specimens, at Briggs's Hotel.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

FLOWER POTS.

THE best assortment ever in town, holding from 4 gallons to the smallest size.

J. M. ROSE.

March 13, 1848. 6-3w

FINE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL—price 75 cents and $1 per gallon.

J. M. ROSE.

March 13, 1848. 6-3w

2,000 PAIRS SHOES,

OF all sizes and descriptions, for sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Next door to Briggs's Hotel.

March 13, 1848. 6-3w

Postscript.

A FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

On Friday last Messrs. Hawkins of Geo. and Jones of Tenn., both Locofoco members, got into a fist fight in the House. The cause is not stated, except that it arose from a momentary impulse. The house was thrown into great confusion. As soon as they were separated both humbly apologized to the House. A committee was moved for, to inquire into the matter; but, it being stated that the parties had discovered that they had had no cause of quarrel, good friends again, the motion was rejected.

All accounts agree that the Treaty, as amended, is certain to pass the Senate.

The proceedings of both Houses on Thursday and Friday are destitute of interest.

The Loan of five millions has been taken by the Rothschilds, of London, Corcoran & Riggs, and others, at a premium, amounting in all to $5,000.

The price of Cotton has fallen in New York to the rates before the arrival of the Steamer.

MARRIED,

At the house of Mr. Richard Allen, in Anson county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. JOHN COWICK to Mrs. MARGARET J. LEE

In Anson county, on the 20th ult. by Joel Gaddy, Esq., Mr. JAMES CHEWING to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Thos. Bullard, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, WILLIAM T. STARK, in the 25th year of his age, only son of O. P. Stark, Esq. He fell a victim to that fatal disease, consumption, in the morning of life. He was amiable in his character, patient during his illness, and an object of affectionate attention to a large circle of connections and friends, whose kindness has made an impression which will not be forgotten.—*[Communicated.*

In this county, on the 3d inst., Mr. BARTRAM BRYAN, in the 66th year of his age.

At St. Mary's School, Raleigh, on the 4th inst., LOUISA, daughter of the Rev Josiah Crudup, aged 17 years. Her disease was of an inflammatory character, to which she was constitutionally predisposed, from which she had suffered in former attacks, and of which her family had always feared the fatal termination. This is the first instance of death within the walls of this Institution.

In Anson county, on the 29th ult., Mrs. MARY SPENCER, wife of Samuel Spencer, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., Mr. FREEMAN RUGGLES, of the Carolina Hotel, in the 66th year of his age. He was a highly esteemed citizen.

At Fort George Island, East Florida, on the 3d of Feb., GEORGE GIBBS, Esq., in the 82d year of his age. He was a native of the vicinity of Wilmington, and for many years a merchant in that place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 14.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	30 a 33
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 7½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—Business very dull. Cotton 7 to 7½ Corn 52 to 55. Bacon 7 to 8. Flour 5 to 5¼ Molasses 24 to 26.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, supply not abundant. Corn 65, 90 days credit. Fayetteville Flour firm and not plenty, at 5 50 to 6 00. Lumber dull: Flooring 8 to 9 00; Wide 5 50 to 6 00; Scantling 6 00. Timber slow at 3 50 to 6 50 for Mill. Turpentine 2 30 for Soft, 1 25 for Hard. Tar 1 30. Spirits 35. Salt by cargo 22. Shingles dull at 1 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 7½, principally 6½ to 7. Bacon 7½ to 8½ Corn 42 to 45. Flour 4 50 to 5. Cotton at Augusta 5½ to 7½. At Macon 5½ to 6½. At Mobile 6 to 7½

The Britannia's accounts have produced an advance in cotton in New York of about ½ cent.

At Charleston large sales of cotton at ½ to ¾ advance, say 6¼ to 8¼. Corn 52 to 55. Flour 5¾ to 6¼.

Total receipts of cotton 1,431,394 bales, against 1,357,668 last year.

COMMERCIAL REC

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

LAST OF THE FAIRIES, a Christmas Tale, by James, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 40. Bryan O'Lan, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S., 1 00. Water Cure in America, 90. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by

Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and cuils, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, butt cdores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, pocket flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassada, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, salaratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Nuxvong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage makers use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by

Nov. 2, 1847. H. LEETE. 88tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE
Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1847. 78tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

100 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
5 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Sasdies Iron,
10 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
25 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 hds. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Barging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 hhds W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 20, 1847. 74tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillispolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 100tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcossus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do. black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and colo'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddle Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Wattle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, sole colo'd do, *black spun Silk do*,
Coats' white and colo'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Columbia may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan. 17, 1848. 98tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

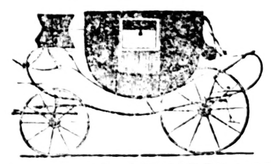
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber resides at present, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb 12. E. J. HALE.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising a fine variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; Cap and Sometime Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Steel Card Cases, Beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had the proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in every conceivable degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their occupations regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united; and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from sight and air.

SAML. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Chesaw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lilley's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

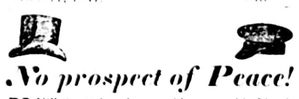
YOUNG ALLEN.
Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet CLOAKS,
Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Fulton Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Fushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet DRESS and FROCK COATS.
Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian, Plaid, Valencia, blue Tompero, Gro's Paid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.
Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lambswool SHIRTS.
Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.
Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.
Rosins, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,
Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf



No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "hard times," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seliet, Mask, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Molekin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

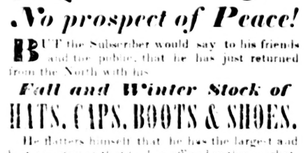
THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 7, 1848.

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blains, Chronic sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is therefore pronounced the Sarsaparilla par excellence, and is far superior to Quinine as of Peruvian Bark or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morph. ne contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint could impart the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on individual persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it, great medicinal value it is. In not one case it acted almost like a charm in removing speedily the convalescent state of the system, and restoring it to the most vigorous state of health and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved, and extensively used by the Mexicans. So much so, that my consul, General Zachary Taylor has for the past few years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same. he and myself had pitched the camp side at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army, to have a supply with it. Let the latter it is known be more highly it will be received, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will increase generally known throughout the country and receive a very extended consulty.

Yours very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848 1600Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER.

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
1600tf
Feb'y 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan. 24, 1848 93tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 14, 1847. 67tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices,

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

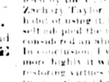
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 3 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

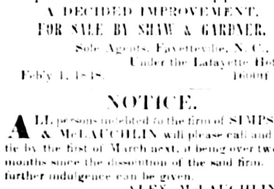
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumb; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii.; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to the Messrs. Lilley, and immediately in the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, as has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, LENS, QUILLS and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. To this he adds a part of his Stock now on hand—

School Books.

Smith's, Adamson's, and Pike's Arithmetics; Grigg & Elliott's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Goldsmith's United States; England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's Eng. and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Lucian; Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's Speller; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; Fowle's Reader; Porter's Reader; Locke Unsworth; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Latin Reader, Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, of best sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Memorandum ditto; assortment of very *superior* Twine, Quills, Wafers and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shakspeare, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Hemans, Hall, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others; Presentation Books; The Rose; Urseline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer Books; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Gem Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. The branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and for some months assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention, promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon*.

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years